

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF GONIOZUS FROM
OREGON (HYMENOPTERA : BETHYLIDAE).

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During the course of investigations on insects affecting filberts in the western part of the United States several specimens of a new species of *Goniozus* were reared from the galls of *Cynips maculipennis* Gillette on oak. Preparation of a paper on the parasites of *Melissopus latiferreanus* (Wlsm.), among which this species is considered, makes it desirable that a name be assigned to it.

***Goniozus gallicola*, new species.**

Female.—Length 3.3 mm. Head as wide as the thorax, one and one-fourth times as long as wide, truncated behind, the lateral angles rounded, moderately pubescent as are also the thorax and abdomen; eyes as long as the head behind them; clypeus with a sharp keel which extends back on the frons nearly as far as the eye; frons, pronotum, mesonotum, and scutellum with strong impressed reticulation, sparsely covered with shallow setigerous punctures several times their diameters distant from one another; genae similarly sculptured below and along the eyes, polished and impunctate medially and above; interocellar area closely and finely impressed reticulate; occiput finely reticulate; scape about twice as long as wide, flattened, much wider than any of the flagellar joints; pedicel $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as thick, a little thicker and longer than the third joint; following joints gradually thickening to middle of antennae and then just as gradually diminishing in thickness to tip, all of them distinctly, but only slightly (except the last one), longer than thick; last joint a little over twice as long as thick, pointed at tip; thorax 1.7 times as long as wide; scutellum very slightly convex, with several large shallow punctures laterally; propodeum smoothly convex above, the superior face without sculpture medially, with a distinct but inconspicuous dorso-lateral ridge on each side from base to apex; except for the broad median polished area the superior face is reticulate, the fine raised lines having a lateral trend; the lateral face of the propodeum is irregularly reticulate, the lines having a longitudinal trend; inferior face of propodeum irregularly reticulate, the areas large; branch of basal vein straight, about as long as the upper abscissa of the basal vein; radius curved sharply upward at apex, distant by about its own length from the apex of the wing; abdomen 1.3 times as long as the thorax, depressed, sharply pointed at apex; black; tip of scape and basal half of flagellum bright yellowish-brown to reddish-brown; rest of antennae dark brown; tarsi and tips of tibiae brownish; venation very dark brown, the median, basal, and radial veins paler.

Type locality.—Dundee, Oreg.

Other locality.—Eugene, Oreg.

Type.—Cat. No. 56364, United States National Museum.

Six female specimens reared from galls of *Cynips maculipennis*

Gillette collected by S. M. Dohanian from leaves of *Quercus garryana*. The Dundee material was collected on August 14, 1940, and three dead specimens of *G. gallicola* were found in the retaining jars under the galls on May 9, 1941. The Eugene galls were collected on August 14, 1941, and three specimens of *G. gallicola* emerged from them on August 26 and 28 of the same year.

It seems probable, although positive evidence is lacking, that the wasps are parasitic on *Melissopus latiferranus* (Wlsm.). All the galls from Dundee were broken open as soon as the specimens of the parasite were discovered and found to be heavily infested by *Melissopus* and by nothing else.

This species differs from *longinervis* Fouts in having the eyes about as long as the head behind (above) them and from *clarimontis* Kieffer in having all antennal joints longer than thick.

A REVISION OF THE GENUS *TWININGIA* IN AMERICA NORTH OF MEXICO (HOMOPTERA-CICADELLIDAE).

By R. H. BEAMER.¹

The genus *Twiningia* was erected by E. D. Ball (Bul. Brook. Ent. Soc. p. 93, 1931), to include a group of species formerly described in *Scaphoideus*. *Scaphoideus blandus* Ball was designated type. This paper treats ten old species and describes nine new ones.

Ball's characterization of the genus is as follows: "Resembling *Mesamia* but with a flat, acutely angled vertex, a narrow face as in *Scaphoideus* and long narrow elytra with the margins straight to the eyes. Pronotum slightly convex but little above the level of the vertex, slightly wider than the eyes but narrower than the closed elytra. Elytra long and narrow with the outer anteapical cell usually divided, the second cross nervure usually present but sometimes obscure. Venation similar to *Mesamia* but with less reticulations and numerous cross nervures to costa at right angles as in *Platymetopius* (sensu strictu). Genitalia of one general pattern: the female segment very broad at base, the lateral margin narrowed on posterior half, the posterior margin roundly produced on the median half with a variable median notch. Male plates long triangular. Color usually tawny or smoky. Face much narrower than in *Mesamia* resembling *Scaphoideus*."

The females can be divided into two groups of species by the form of the last ventral segment, one having the posterior

¹ Contribution from the Department of Entomology, University of Kansas.